

"V. Ulyanov " by Adolf Iosypovych Strakhov, whose name is also associated with Kharkiv whereas in this place he realized himself as an artist and a sculptor.

By coincidence, the most prestigious awards at the exhibition were given to the masters whose fates was connected with Kharkiv. The poster, as a link, made it possible to compare the approach to their work. The creative period of the masters coincided in time and style, nevertheless their posters of had a characteristic style of writing and presenting information. The crucial component for the artists' creativity formation was the environment; despite of the fact that both artists spent some time in Kharkiv, their works clearly reflect the needs and interests of the society in which they worked. Thus, for A. Strakhov, the main theme became political propaganda and agitation spread at that time. He found in his agitation posters a quintessence of form and content, which can be called a visual code of communist ideas. His works qualitatively differ from fashionable at that time photomontage in a strong "sculptural" modeling of the form.

Bright posters of Kassandra advertised the charms of the secular life, and advertising itself determined his creative work.

The exhibition, in which people from Kharkiv presented their works, is considered as one of the most significant events of the last century. It determined the further development of industrial design, gave a huge impetus to many areas of professional creativity and a new direction in the art, where our compatriots left a clear mark.

## **THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES IN MODERN SOCIETY**

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Modern diverse migration has become predominantly viewed through the prism of illegal immigration. Nowadays, illegal immigration continues to be a disputable and divisive issue throughout the whole world. People who are residing in a country illegally are known as "illegal immigrants". In addition to this term, I should mention that an individual who is residing in a country in illegal way could also be known as an illegal alien, illegal migrant, undocumented immigrant, undocumented alien, unauthorized migrant or undocumented worker. In this case there are almost as many titles as there are commentators and that is why illegal immigrants contain a vast category of people. Like any social phenomenon, illegal immigration is not taken out of nowhere. It has its reasons which affect the underlying mechanisms of our society. It should be understood that in the vast majority of cases the purpose of illegal migrants is employment, so illegal immigration is an economic phenomenon, which requires not so much a ban as regulatory measures aimed at legalizing the process itself. It can become a very

dangerous mistake ultimately aimed at the tightening of migration policy measures, which in turn will only lead to an increase in illegal migration, as always happens where the legal ways of entry overlap. Along with illegal migration there is also forced migration. Globally speaking, forced migration is a set of territorial displacements associated with the permanent or temporary change in the place of residence of people from the independent from them reasons and as a rule, contrary to their will. Among them are the following: drought, flood, earthquake, cyclones, military and civil conflicts. When considering military conflicts as the cause of forced migration, it should be noted that almost all of them in the late 20's – early 21 century, occur directly within countries, while earlier these conflicts were observed in wars between countries. The situation in Somalia, Rwanda, Yugoslavia and other countries is a vivid example. Moreover, the more in a region of armed clashes, the more forced migrants there, as a rule, appears.

The term "refugee" should mean a foreigner (or stateless person) who, due to justified fears, becomes a victim of persecution on grounds of race, nationality, attitude to religion or citizenship, membership of a particular social group, political beliefs, or due to environmental degradation of various kinds must leave the territory of the State of which he is a citizen (or on whose territory he is habitually resident) and can not or does not want to use the protection of this state due to the said fears. The process of definition of the term "refugee" lasted for much of the XX century and was encouraged by the greatest political events. The system of international legal protection of refugees began to function only after the First World War. The practice of applying the first international legal acts on protection of refugees testifies to the imperfection of these agreements from the point of view of legal protection of refugees because of political instability and confrontation of states.

The process of improving this protection system began only with the establishment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In addition to persons designated by the Regulations for the Management of Refugees, it also provides assistance to other categories of persons in need of protection. On the basis of the UN General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of December 14, 1950, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees was established, and in 1951 a multilateral Convention on the Status of Refugees was concluded. According to the Convention, the term "refugee" means a person treated as a refugee through a series of agreements concluded between two world wars and as a result of events that occurred before January 1, 1951. The dominant international law definition of "Refugee", which contains the 1951 Convention, defines an exhaustive list of criteria for the granting of refugee status. However, States may extend this definition in order to provide assistance to other persons who they consider to be in need of protection. It is clear, that such an extension of the concept is always the right of the state and can not be a duty. An analysis of the international legal status of refugees allowed the definition of the principles on which the legal status of refugees is based. It is voluntary, temporary protection, political asylum, equal distribution of the burden of reception and refugee

arrangement with all the necessary conditions for a comfortable life for the observance of fundamental rights and freedoms by states. In 1967, the Protocol on the Status of Refugees was adopted, according to which the 1951 Convention extended to persons who became refugees after 1951. In order to streamline the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 1954, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner in refugee affairs, on the basis of which the Office should carry out its activities. Refugees must be provided with all the set of economic and social rights. Especially all complex of rights should be provided for women and children who form the most vulnerable social groups. Moreover, on the basis of close international cooperation, it would be advisable to adopt new international legal treaties that would legally protect the rights of refugee women and refugee children.

In conclusion I should mention, that we should understand that in resolving the problems of refugees an important role is played not only international law, but also the national legislation of the states, because refugees, leaving their countries, settle in the territory of other states. This is an extremely important aspect in respect for all the rights and freedoms of refugees within the rule of law.

#### **References**

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## **RESTRICTIONS ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK : LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS**

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Everyone has the right to work, which can be realized by concluding an employment contract with an employer. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. At the same time, the legislator establishes a number of restrictions for certain categories of people. These norms, in accordance with generally accepted international legal norms, are not considered to be limiting the right to work. They are introduced to ensure the health care, the Occupational Health of persons, which require increased social and legal protection, provides the opportunity for employers to take into account properties and requirements certain type of work. These restrictions can be divided into certain groups:

- restrictions, which relate to health of future employees. Ukrainian labor legislation, taking into account the physiological features of the female body, their